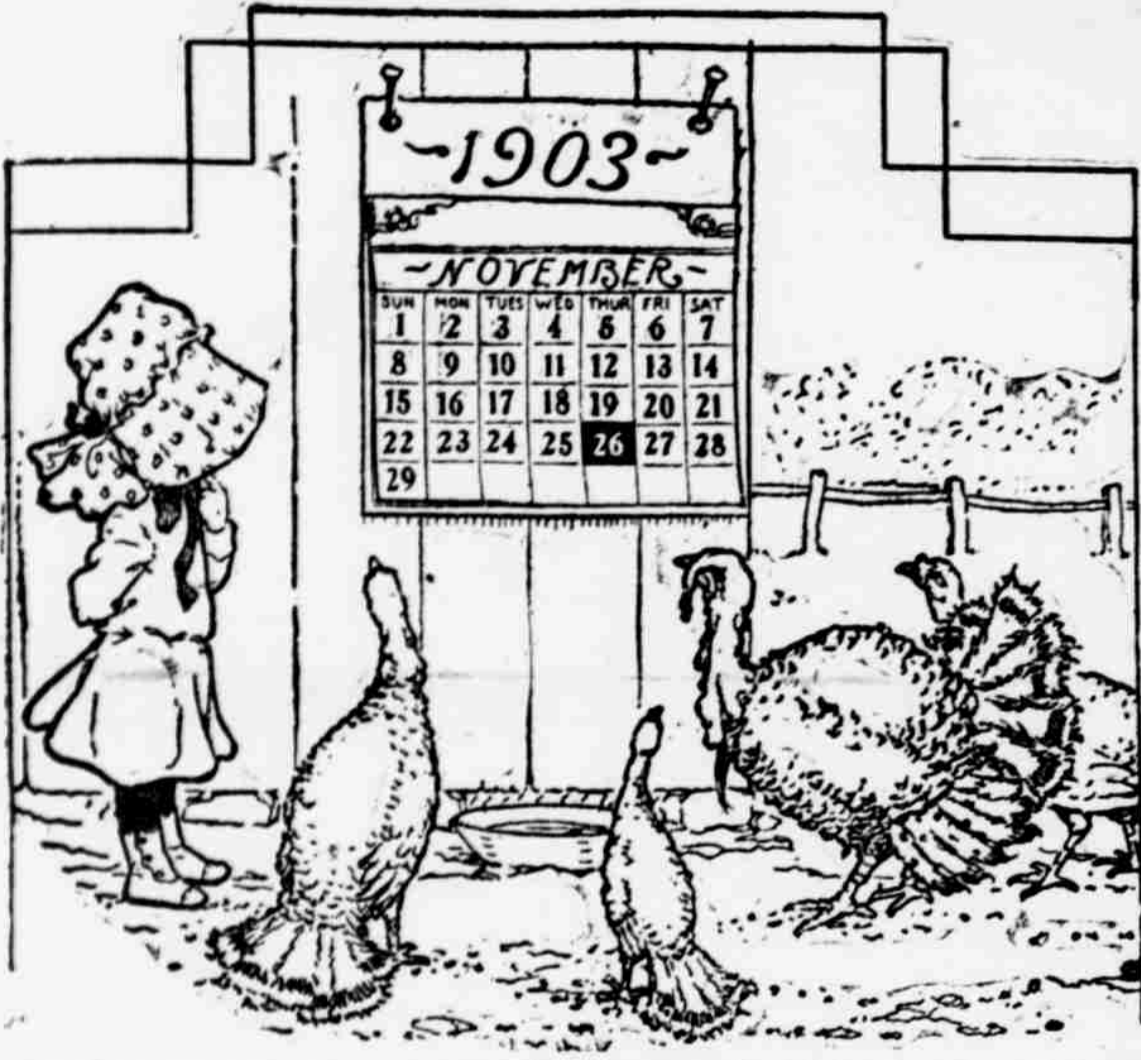


THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XX.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1903

NO. 46.



Teddy's Thanksgiving Turkey. Nelly replied that it was because they were going to have turkey for Thanksgiving.

There was a man at the edge of the village who raised the finest turkeys in the State. It was even said that "once upon a time" one of his turkeys had been selected for the President's dinner at the White House.

The turkey man was an old bachelor and awfully crabbed; but the children didn't care for that; they were going to get the best turkey money could buy. He was very busy shipping turkeys when Teddy and Nelly arrived, but he

ly and which proved to be a bright and shining twenty-five cent piece. "There," gasped Teddy, who was out of breath, "girls always have places to put things, save that. A gentleman from Greenville gave it to me for holding his horse."

"What are you going to save it for?" asked Nelly. "For a Thanksgiving turkey," replied Teddy. "The gentleman whose horse I held said to a friend that he had not met him since last Thanksgiving, and that set me to thinking. Mother couldn't afford to buy a turkey last Thanksgiving, and there is no use talking, chicken ain't Thanksgiving and neither are pumpkin pies. Nothing is Thanksgiving excepting turkey, and I'm going to save my money and buy a 'whopping' big one."

"That's so, it doesn't seem like Thanksgiving without turkey," said Nelly. "Mother gives me a penny and sometimes a nickel for helping her with sewing and I'll put that in, too."

"All right," said Teddy, "we'll be partners." Teddy was twelve years old and Nelly ten. They lived in a New England village, where the opportunities for a small boy to earn pennies, let alone dimes and nickels, were few; but somehow whenever anyone wanted to send a letter to the postoffice or wanted a parcel carried or a message sent Teddy was around. He kept adding a few dimes, a good many nickels and any number of pennies to his savings. As the pile increased the children counted the money so often that it was a wonder they did not wear it out.

The Monday before Thanksgiving, count it as much as they pleased, Teddy and Nelly had exactly \$2.16. Neither of them knew the price of a big turkey, but they felt sure they had enough to pay for a big turkey and some other things, too.

Tuesday their mother said that Thanksgiving without a turkey was not Thanksgiving, and that the next day she would go and purchase a small

one. When she said this the children glanced at each other in such a knowing way that their mother asked them what they were blinking about. said

the turkey man was there, and he said: "Here, Teddy, is your turkey, all paid for in good money."

When Teddy's mother saw the enormous size of the turkey she said: "It is impossible. Teddy could never have paid the price of that turkey."

"Don't bother about the price, ma'am," the turkey man said. "I sold Teddy that turkey at cost, and there is nothing in the law, ma'am, against selling things at cost."

Teddy's mother looked perplexed, and then she smiled and said: "You have no women folks at your house, and if



DON'T BOTHER ABOUT THE PRICE.

you will come over and eat Thanksgiving dinner with us I am sure, if you can be persuaded to carve, the turkey will taste much better."

"An invitation given so polite, I can't refuse," replied the turkey man.

The turkey man was not crabbed at all. He was the jolliest among a jolly crowd, and told more funny stories than any of them. After they had done more than justice to the turkey and the pies and cakes, and while they were cracking nuts, the turkey man said: "This has been a prosperous year for me, but I am more thankful for being in the midst of the happy faces which surround me now than I am for anything else."

Each one around the table, excepting Teddy, mentioned something they were thankful for, and Teddy's mother said she was thankful for having two such children.

"Now, Teddy," said the turkey man, "every one has told what they are thankful for excepting you. What are you thankful for?"



2. COLONIAL THANKSGIVING—GETTING HIS TURKEY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Reproduced by permission from "Browning's Magazine." Drawn by G. A. King. Copyright, 1902, by Browning, King & Co.

look time to inquire what they wanted. Teddy said they wanted to know the price of his biggest turkey.

The turkey man smiled grimly and said: "Teddy, my big turkeys cost money, and your mother don't want to buy one."

"It's not for mother," Teddy answered. "It's for Nelly and me. Mother couldn't afford to buy a turkey last Thanksgiving, so Nelly and I have been saving our money to buy one and we want a big one."

The turkey man looked interested and asked: "About how long have you been saving your money?" "Since July," answered Teddy.

The turkey man looked serious and said: "That's a long time. Now, about how much have you saved?" "Two dollars and sixteen cents," answered Teddy proudly.

"Hum! Hum!" said the turkey man. "I can't sell you my largest turkey because it is promised to Judge Joy, but I'll sell you the next largest one for a dollar. Come and look at it."

He led the way to where there were any number of turkeys hanging up, and taking an enormous one from a hook, said to Teddy: "Heft it."

The turkey man said he was going to drive by their house at 5 o'clock, and that he would deliver the turkey. Teddy wanted to carry the turkey himself, but after admiring it from every side and feeling its weight again, concluded it was too big a job.

Just then a loud knocking sounded at the door, and when Teddy opened it

THANKSGIVING



MENU
Fruit Salad in Orange Cups
Olives
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly
Mashed Potatoes
Waldorf Salad
Pumpkin Pie
Pomegranate Ice
Salted Peanuts
Onions in Cream
Mince Pie
Little Snow Cakes
Coffee

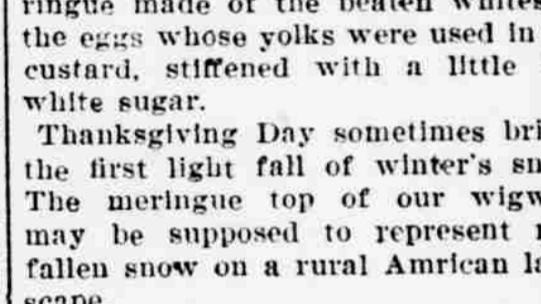
"Thanksgiving Wigwag."

The Puritan and Pilgrim settlers who inaugurated celebration of Thanksgiving Day feared and hated the red Indian, but they did not disdain to copy one of his institutions—in short, the native American wigwag. We are told many tales of the architecture of the "Long House," and see examples of teepees and other Indian huts in their reservations. We do not know what tribe furnished the pattern for "Wigwags."

Take one pound of lady-fingers (this has a cannibalistic sound); split them lengthwise and spread them with currant jelly before replacing the divided halves. Of these jellied cakes build a log cabin, leaving a hollow square in the center. When you have used up all your lady-fingers cover the structure, interior and all, with a rich custard, and place on top a meringue made of the beaten whites of the eggs whose yolks were used in the custard, stiffened with a little fine white sugar.

Thanksgiving Day sometimes brings the first light fall of winter's snow. The meringue top of our wigwag may be supposed to represent new fallen snow on a rural American landscape.

Made His Heels Save His Head.



"But where is that beautiful tail you had the day before Thanksgiving?"

"The farmer said, 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' Well, I lost my tail, but he didn't win my head."

His Fate.

There was excitement in the hen-house. The turkey on the top roost gobbled himself hoarse with frenzy, and every other hen in the establishment cackled like a punctured tire.

"Young Fatten Pluffy was monkeying around in the yard," exclaimed the messenger who had just arrived, "and met the boss with a large hatchet."

"And how did he behave himself?" asked the flurried chorists.

"Oh," said the messenger, "he lost his head completely."—Judge.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

When autumn winds again blow keen, And frost is biting in the air, Then eager appetites, I ween, Turn to Thanksgiving fare.

The toothsome viands, as of yore, Spread out before us piping hot, Our hearts make fresh and young once more—

Alas! Our stomachs, not.

And so the meal we eat with zest, Nor reck of indigestion's pranks— The sorry way will have its jest, And shiver up our thanks.

—Wood Lavette Wilson, in Puck.

Strong on Geography.

Freddy—"We had one of the famous Rhode Island turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner."

Teddy—"Huh! So did we—I heard grandpa thank Providence for it!"—Puck.

A Noble Plan.

The oyster from the tossing sea, The chestnut from the rustling tree, Help out a noble plan When they, responsive to the dirk, Come oozing from the inner "turk," To gild the inner man.

—Judge.

Unthanked.

"Midst gratitude For cheer and food That grace our lot, The man who carves And waits and starves Is quite forgot."

—A Dream of Bliss.

Cohwigger—"Why would you like to be president, my boy?"

Fredgie—"Look at all the prize turkeys he has sent to him at Thanksgiving."

"Punkie Moonshine Lantern."



NO PANAMA FIGHT

Reported Army Marching Found to Be a Fake

ONLY FEW TRAMPS TURNED BACK

The Isthmus Will Never Again Be the Seat of Warfare While Under Our Protectorate.

Washington, Special.—The State Department has no knowledge of the marching of an army from Colombia upon the Isthmus and the officials state that if any such movement were in progress, would certainly be informed by its agents in the South, the cables being still open. These officials scout the idea that any such march is in progress, as the President of Colombia is reported to have described to the President of Ecuador. It is assumed here that the "army" said to be marching on Panama was nothing more than the few men, perhaps 500 all told, who were about to embark at Buena Ventura, a few days ago, when they were turned back from the Isthmus by notice of the determination of the United States naval commanders to allow no landings in that quarter. These troops cannot reach the Isthmus by water and the officials here are positive that they cannot do so by land, on account of the nature of the intervening country.

But there are more than physical obstacles in the way of the approach of an army upon Panama. The officials do not care to express publicly their plans, but enough has been learned from the instructions given to our naval commanders to make it evident that never again will the Isthmus become the seat of warfare. The United States government can prevent it. The difference between the present situation on the Isthmus and that which existed last year when Commander McLean prevented armed troops from crossing the Isthmus by rail is just this: The authorities have now determined to extend the lines of protection to the railroad. They will not allow hostile forces, no matter whether they are Colombian or Panama troops, to come into collision anywhere near the railroad and to prevent such collisions it will be necessary to extend the neutral zone clear to the north and south boundaries of the Republic of Panama. Officials here will not make such a statement publicly, they simply say: "Wait till the emergency arises." But it is known that such were the plans of the naval commanders and as there is no indication of a change in these plans, not the slightest apprehension is felt here of the encroachment of any Colombian army upon Panama.

Mr. Guder Returns.

Panama, by Cable.—United States Consul General Guder arrived here Sunday evening and was met at the railway station by a great number of persons, including the members of the provisional government, army officers and other persons. General Abadía was also among those present. As Consul General Guder alighted from the train a military band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Guder was welcomed by a committee composed of representatives of the junta, and by Senator Bríd, representing the municipality of Panama. Senator Arias delivered a speech in which he expressed the gratitude of the Republic of Panama for the recognition accorded it by President Roosevelt and also the pleasure of the people of Panama at Mr. Guder's return. Consul General Guder returned thanks for his reception and said that he and Rear Admiral Walker would call upon the members of the junta officially soon. The United States cruiser Boston has returned from her cruise to the south, which was without incident.

Beaver's Property.

New York, Special.—Notice of the conveyance by George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the department of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department, who is under indictment for connection with frauds in the Department, of his property to his wife, was made known last week. The property conveyed lies in the section of Brooklyn known as Borough Park and consists of 15 lots. The transfer was made for a nominal consideration and the papers were recorded in the office of the register of King's county.

Proposition Rejected.

Louisville, Col., Special.—The official count of the votes cast by the miners of the northern coal district, Saturday night, reverses the decision and defeats the proposition for a settlement of the strike. The sub-district board today announced that the proposition was defeated and there would be no work tomorrow, but refused to make public the vote. It has leaked out that there was a majority of six votes in favor of rejecting the proposition.

Dispersed Anarchists.

Barcelona, By Cable.—The police Sunday dispersed a meeting of anarchists which had been arranged to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago, in 1886. The action of the authorities was taken because violent speeches were made at the meeting advocating an active propaganda of anarchistic doctrine.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS

What the National Lawmakers Have Been Doing.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, introduced a suffrage resolution which, after reciting the law regarding suffrage, says:

"Whereas, It is a matter of common information and belief that the right of some male citizens being 21 years of age, to vote at elections named in said amendment to the constitution named aforesaid, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, is denied and abridged in certain States, therefore,

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the committee on election of the President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, whose duty it shall be and who shall have full and ample power to investigate and inquire into the validity of the election laws of the several States and the manner of their enforcement, and whether the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress or the members of the Legislature of any State, is denied to the male inhabitants of any States, being 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime."

After Reed Smoot.

Immediately upon assembling Thursday the Senate at once plunged into a discussion of the question of the eligibility of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, took issue with Mr. Hoar's remarks.

"I contend that these various organizations of Christian men and women," he said, "have a right to petition the Senate, and it is their duty to do so. Of course, we all appreciate that this is a judicial question, which must be determined by the facts, but it is not an idle question, and it is properly before the Senate. It is the same question that was involved in the case of the polygamist Roberts, for whose unseating by the House of Representatives many petitions were filed."

"If the allegations now on file with the committee on privileges and elections can be proven, I do not believe there is a Senator here who would vote to have Mr. Smoot continue in his seat, but if they are not proven, I think we would all unite in asking him to remain."

But Little Opposition.

Washington, Special.—Speaker Cannon was assured by one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition to Cuban reciprocity in the last Congress that there would be little or no opposition among Republicans to the bill carrying into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He told the speaker that the attempt to form an opposition had failed and that the Republicans would not join the Democrats in voting the Morris differential amendment on the bill. The Speaker was assured that the sentiment among Republicans was to stand by the Speaker; that it would be impolitic to have a division of the party at the beginning of the session.

The House committee on ways and means Friday authorized a favorable report on the bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty, by a vote of 14 to 2. Mr. Metcalf, Republican, was present, but did not vote, and Messrs. Robertson, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Cooper, Democrat, of Texas, voted against the bill.

New Minister Received.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Friday formally received Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new Republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic precisely as they may be conducted between any two sovereign nations.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The bodies of the wife and daughter of President Monroe will be removed from Oak Hill to Richmond next Tuesday.

The Charlottesville street-car line, ice and electric plants were sold at auction.

Three men were killed and two injured by the wreck of a car at the Glenferrie mine, in West Virginia.

Dr. J. Harvey Anderson, of Allegheny, Pa., is endeavoring to raise sufficient money to take his talented choir to the General Conference and World's Fair next May.

The revolutionists of Santo Domingo were reported to have taken the capital and proclaimed General Jimenez president.

Emperor William was reported improving, but it was said he would have to stop speaking so much in public.

The Japanese declared that Russia would have to accede to their demands to avoid war.

Russia and Austria notified the Porte that no change would be made in their demands for reform in Macedonia.

An attack was made on the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the price was driven down to 112 1/4, the lowest point that had been reached in five years.

A cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of the Fall River cotton mill operatives was announced.

A lively tilt occurred in the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Charleston, S. C., over the representation of Maryland in the proposed Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond.

Heavy Fighting Reported.

San Domingo, by Cable.—There was heavy fighting here Sunday morning. The forts around the city were engaged with the insurgents and there was considerable cannonading on both sides. The town was not damaged and the situation is unchanged. The United States Cruiser Baltimore arrived here Sunday. Business is at a standstill.

BORRORS OF THE SEA

Coastwise Vessel Sent to the Bottom By Large Steamer.

Washington, Special.—The sloop Cassie, from Alberts Bay, Hyde county, bound to this city, with 745 pounds of fish, consigned to E. B. Moore and C. S. Sterling, when off Indian Island, Friday night, was run down by the Old Dominion steamer, Albemarle. The sloop was cut completely in two. Captain T. W. Midyette, in charge of the Cassie, was drowned. T. B. Silverstone, the mate, and Peleg Warner, a passenger, were saved. The Cassie, according to statements from those on the Albemarle, had no light exhibited, hence she was not seen by the pilot on the steamer until too late. Captain Midyette was at the wheel of the Cassie and in attempting to cross the bow of the Albemarle missed his calculations.

The Cassie was a sloop about 25 feet long, 14 feet beam, and was owned by Tobe Silverstone, of Hyde county. She was engaged running fish to this market. Mr. Warner, the passenger on the Cassie, gave the following account of the accident:

"We were on our way to Washington with fish from Alberts Bay, consigned to Moore & Sterling. When about off Indian Island, and coming straight up the river, a light was seen. (We had no lights on the sloop.) I remarked to Captain Midyette that he had better have his boat luffed and go to starboard; that he could not go to port without getting run down. The captain replied: 'Yes I can. I am going to cross her bow, damned if I ain't.' I told him he could not succeed. He said: 'Yes I can, or I'll go to hell trying.'"

"We could see the white and green light on the steamer; saw the green light three-quarters of a mile away and the white light about one mile and a half away. After this conversation with the captain I went down in the cabin to sleep. This was about 7 o'clock. I should judge. The captain was at the wheel at the time. The next thing I knew I heard an awful crash. I rushed on deck and to my horror saw the Cassie sinking rapidly. The Albemarle had struck our boat about amidships. The mate of the Cassie, Silverstone, who was near the bow, rushed toward the Albemarle and grabbed her hull. I jumped overboard and swam for the bow of the steamer and when near her was thrown a line from the Albemarle and saved. As I rushed from the cabin I saw Captain Midyette running toward the door of the cabin. This was the last seen of him. The Albemarle lay by the sloop for over an hour endeavoring to save Captain Midyette. After we were taken on the steamer everything possible was done for us by her commander, Captain Phelps, and his crew. It was very dark and we had no light exhibited. All those on board the sloop lost everything. The Cassie is a complete wreck. Only her mast can now be seen. An effort will be made today to secure the body of Captain Midyette. He was only 16 years old and unmarried."

Costly Residence Burned.

Southern Pines, Special.—A serious loss comes to the Rev. Dr. Mente in the burning of his residence, three miles east of town: Sunday morning. Dr. Mente had just had his breakfast, and was attending to the planting of shrubbery in the yards, when his wife discovered that a portion of the inside of the dwelling nearest the kitchen was in a blaze. The house and contents, including every piece of furniture, clothing, bric-a-brac, etc., as well as one of the most complete libraries in Moore county went up in smoke; also his poultry houses, brooders, wind-mill and tank, and all out-houses, except the horse-stable. Dr. Mente has spent large sums of money on the place and had an ideal home, the value, all told, in its destruction amounting to \$5,000 or \$6,000, with an insurance of only \$1,000.

Compromise Reached.

Greensboro, Special.—A temporary agreement was reached between the Southern Railway and the Greensboro Ice and Coal Company, in the case now pending before the corporation commission. The agreement reached relieves the situation temporarily, and both parties appeared satisfied with the course the case has taken. The agreement does not affect the legal status of the case in any respect. The questions involved in the above-named case have never been settled in North Carolina, and the railroad company will no doubt carry the matter into the courts for a proper construction of the law.

Fall River Wage Troubles.

Fall River, Special.—The request of the Textile Council for a conference with the cotton mill manufacturers regarding the announced plan of the manufacturers to return on November 22 to the wage schedule in existence prior to March 17, 1902, has been referred to the executive committee of delegates to the council still hope, however, for a favorable answer from the Manufacturers' Association. The committee before Wednesday evening, at which time the various unions will meet to discuss the situation.